ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

SUNDAY THOUGHTS *110@

MORALS NO MANNERS

BY A CLERGYMAN.

In England great progress has been made in recent months toward the realization of church union. The slow-moving British have outrun the swift Yankees for once. They have carried the name "municipal church." meaning by this all the churches within the limits of any given municipality. These churches are regarded as the custodians of the morals and manners of the town-as responsible for the whole situation. Hence, though they may differ in their faith and practice, and though there is no effort made to interfere with denominational distinctions, yet for the purposes of a moral policy, they are treated as a unit. They think, speak, act together in municipal affairs. The various churches as against vice, crimes and misrule are a municipat

It strikes us that there is at once the common interests and in "downing" common foes they could dominate the situation. Even though in a minority they would prevail. Moral power throbs with omnipotence. One, with God, is a ma-

Why not, then, organize our churches into a municipal church? This town offers a good field and a ready one. The heathen here are more heathenish than the heathen abroad. Our Philistines are worse than Goliath of Gath. Wickedness in every form wa ke the street with brazen cheek and unblushing brow Morals and manners are alike imperited. There is a vast and portentious coalition of vice and crime against law and order. "When bad men combine," said Edmund Burke, "good men must organize." Let us, therefore, by all means have a municipal church, whose watchwords shall be love and decency.

'Tis an act of wisdom to look hopefully upon nature and human nature. Men and women, as a rule, do about as well as they can, all things considered. Leave sneering then to the cynics. Applaud as often as possible, and when that is impossible keep silent. Applause is both whip and spur. At a fire the other day a fireman started to climb up to the fourth Two story of a burning building to rescue a child. He got half way up the perilous | take heed lest he fall." Secondly: "Take ascent and then faitered, "Cheer him boys, cheer him!" shouted some wise head in the crowd. A mighty shout went of the things which he possesseth." up. Instantly the brave climber caught the enthusiasm, and he responded to the cheer by completing the ascent and saving

A sled and a top, a dog and a horse, a boat and a tennis suit will be the making of the sort of girl we want for 1900, says Miss Frances E. Willard.

Man and woman should be king and queen in the reaim of society-ought to reign conjointly. But in fact they are king and courtier. He plays lion and she plays fox. This is wrong both in morals and manners.

A prominent moral teacher of our day insists upon the close relation of dress to wice, and holds that women will never be what they were made to be until they adopt a different costume:

"If young women knew what young men think and sav of them when they pass along the street in pyramidal hats which are but cages of dead birds; dresses displaying the bandaged, hour-glass waist, and mopping skirt, with arms akimbo, and so pinched that a sansage is their only parall-1; and this fashionable effigy upborne upon the same hideous slanthoeled pedestals that the demi-monde of Paris wear; if ever these young women could hear the remarks of the young men as they pass by, they would never again appear in such a guise. Contrast with this a young lady quietly dressed in plaited waist, plain skirt of some soft goods faling to the ankle, low-heeled walking shoes, pretty collar with a bit of ribbon, and neat cuffs at the wrists, hair in a single knot, clear skin and cheek touched with the bloom of youth and purity."

Already, continues the authority above referred to, women are awakening to the fact of their physical welfare. In a club in Chicago led by "ladies of society," having in mind the suits they walked and climbed in last summer by the seaside or among the mountains, a rising vote was lately taken, and it was resolved unanimously that the dames and damsels would not wear trailing skirts, no matter what the dressmaker might The invisible garments of women have, within ten years, made marked progress towards compliance with nature's laws. Combination suits of flannel and cotton, long hose fastened from the waist with leggins and arctics for cold weather, are an invaluable amelioration of the female lot. Comfortable cloaks have become "fashionable," But the most precious part of the system is still the most unprotected, and foolish bonnets put a premium upon the American woman's pet disease-neuralgia.

Self-sacrifice is the exalted outcome of pure love; self-abasement is the ignoble product of selfish and sensual passion.

There was a time, remarks an esteemed contemporary, when the Rev. Praise-God Barebones cou'd offer to the edification of his puritan hearers a brief prayer of fortyfive minutes and deliver a short exhortation of two hours, besides commenting an hour or so on the scripture lesson for the day. But as the minstrel sings:

Old times are changed, old manners gone; and therefore it would be hard v advisable for our modern churches to extend their religious services much, if any, beyond an hour and a half; not as a rule, does our modern preacher act discreetly who continues his remarks beyond thirty minutes even with this rule, there should be a leaning toward mercy.

We are pleased to observe that a prominent protestant meekly pays a well-deserved tribute to the late catholic cardinal, Lavigerie. He was primate of Africa, archbishop of Carthage, and an antislavery crusader. Passing by his noble record in Africa during the massacre of the Christians in 1850-60, it remains to note the fact that he devoted himself in recent years to the suppression of the slave trade in Central Africa, and so absorbingly that his name and fame traveled to the four corners of the globe. It was the religious order of the White

ing themselves in the heart of the dark continent, who first drew the cardinal's attention to the terrible traffic. He began a vigorous crusade at once and BY THE INFUSION OF A LITTLE NEW preached in France, Belgium, England. His life was a noble one. He was one of the best and kindest of men, and the fame of his good works will not soon be forgotten. We say amen to our contemporary. Oh, for more Lavigeries, both in the protestant and catholic communions. The world is still short of good men.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage of Brooklyn may be something of a mountebank; he is also something of a sage, as witness this: "As soon as certain young scientists can distinguish between the horns of a beetle and the feelers of a wasp they begin to patronize God Almighty.'

A telegram from Monte Carlo informs us that the chief patrons of the noted gambling hell are Englishmen and Amer- mium list for the state fair. The commiticans. What sort of an advertisement is tee thought that owing to the opposing this of British and Yankee morality?

ous if they did not have so many good erable discussion, notably from Mr. Robert qualities. We add: There are some good | Mitchell, who said that such a suggestion people who would be more influential if they did not have so many bad qualities.

Young men and women, have no secrets most fessible and the most vital kind of from your mother. Carry to her your joys B. McDonald thought in the same way, vote. church union. If the Christians of al- and sorrows, your foibles and sins. She is and strongly advised that the fair be held most any town would unite in conserving the human form of the divine consoler in the same week as the G. A. R. encampand savior.

The enormous bribes paid to newspapers, deputies and senators of the French republic to sustain the defunct Panama canal scheme is making an earthquake in France. Ministries have been wrecked, guirty politicians have been driven to the confession of suicide, and many prominent men are likely to be scourged out of public life by the impending exposure.

'Tie a good sign that the French consci-nce is so sensitive. Some critics on this side of the water are trying to father the bribery upon the irreligion of France, while others would impute it to French catholicism. This will not do. A hundred years ago protestant England re- ber. turned members to the house of comtion. And even in America bribes are gomery. not absolutely unknown and unheard of n connection with congress. It were nearer the truth to say that the facts disclosed by the French investigation are the outcome of the pitiable weakness of human nature when brought face to face with temptation, and especially of the prodigious power of the love of money in this commercial age, testa are appropriate just First, "let him that standeth heed and beware of convetousness, for a man's life consisteth not in the abundance

To these texts we subjoin another token from the uninspired scripture according to Robert Burns:

"Och! mankind are unco weak An' little to be trusted, It self the wav'ring balance shake, Its rarely right adjusted."

The verdict in the New York presbytery acquitting the Rev. Prof. Briggs was Briggs is orthodox. Oh, ye theologians, be your own commentators.

very bunglingly, too," says that prince of pulpiters, the Rev. Dr. S. F. Cuyler; "but | the United States is at present only \$5.51 closely textual preacher and that was one secret of his perennial power. The brilliant Theodore Parker of Boston some times took his text from Shakespeare; He concocted therefrom bright essays, but they did not contain gospel enough to

save a mouse. (), wad some pow'r the wiftle gie us To see oursels as ithers see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us And foolish notion What air in dress an gait wad lea'e us,

Coal baron looking out of the frosty window, speaking to employes: "Put up the price of coal another 25 cents. God

Mr. Charles Emory Smith of the Philaphia Press read a paper on "Immigration," in which he voiced the sentiment of thoughtful men of all political and religious schools and parties. He fully recognized the value of immigration in the past, and paid a tribute to the high character of the immigrants. They have adored and illustrated some of the noblest and most inspiring pages of our national history, and stand as examples in busi-

ness and social life. Recently the character of the immigration has significantly changed. It is no longer Great Britain and Ireland, Germany and France which contribute the larger quota, but Austria-Hungary, Poland, Italy and Russia, "The earlier immigration came from hardy people. It brought intelligence, aptitude and strength. The newer immigration brings ignorance, degradation and depravity. The new invaders do not assimilate, but

remain an alien and disturbing element."

Mr. Smith thinks this sort of immigration brings the greatest danger which American labor has ever faced. "In many cases it does not own itself, but is practically the chain-gang of the contractor. It haddles in its own community, preserves its own language, and keeps up its own habits. It is isolated in the midst of cosmopolitan whirl and remains foreign." Of course, organized labor can do little with such material. To us it seems to be equally menacing to religion and the state. Many of these people are anarchists, who cry "Down with all government! Down

with the church! Down with the family!" to deal with this serious question-and soon, too. Desirable immigrants are thrice welcome. The other sort ought to go into the prohibitive tariff.

part of every life proceeds in utter isolation. The visible and audible portions of it is easily seen or heard. But the life within life, where we are ourselves the sole spectators of ourselves, the hidden realm where thought is born and acts are nurtured - what adventurous feet ever penetrated into and mapped out this terra incognito? Yet this is precisely the locality of motives, the nursery of character. Mitchell:

the "Mecca of the mind. Every noble word or deed had first its origin in this invisible life. And so every ignoble utterance or act came out of this same realm withdrawn from sight. What reason is there that we should watch this aphere of beginnings ourselves, since we only can watch it? But 'tis pathetic, we

repeat, the thought that Not e'en the truest heart, and next our own, Knows half the reasons why we smile or sigh.

Fathers, who had succeeded in establish- THE FOSSIL IS SHOCKED show to the thousands that would be

BLOOD.

Election of Members of the State Board of Agriculture-The Reading Circle's Interesting Discussion-Time of Holding the

The first business of the meeting of the forty-first convention of the delegate state board of agriculture was the hearing reports from regular and special committees, but the members appeared so anxious to get to the business of nominations that only one report was submitted-that of the committee on the revision of the preattraction of the Columbian exposition it adopted. There are some wicked people, remarks | would be advisable to reduce the amount Rochefancauld, who would be less danger- of premiums. The report caused considwas entirely against the policy of the state ! the mode of proceedure of the delegates, board and that it would, if persisted in, and for his part he did not want any one forever ruin Indiana's state fair. Mr. I. to vote who did not have a legal right to ment. After a lengthy discussion the report was referred back.

Making Nominations. The nominations for members of the state board were then in order and proceeded rapidly. They were as follows:

Fifth district (the counties of Jefferson, Switzerland, Ohio, Dearborn, Franklin, Ripley and Jennings)-V. K. Officer, the present mem-Sixth district (the counties of Bartholomew,

W. W. Hamilton, Oliver Smith and J. C. Ste-Eighth district (Madison, Hancock, Hamilion, Henry and Shelby)-E. H. Peed of Rush Ninth district (Clay, Vigo, Parke, Vermillion

Decatur, Rush, Fayette, Union and Wayne)-

and Fountain)-J. M. Sankey, the present mem-Tenth district (Putnam, Morgan, Hendricks, mons by wholesale bribery and corrup- | Montgomery, Boone .- J. N. Davidson of Mont-

Eleventh distric (Delaware, Randolph, Jay, Adams, Wells, Huntington and Blackford) -R. Simonton of Huntington and M. S. Clay-Tweifth district (Carroll, White, Benton, Newton, Tippecanoe, Warren, Jasper and Pa

laski)-J. M. Boggs and M. A. McDona d. Thirteenth d strict (Cl nton, Tipton, Howard, Grant, Wabash and Whitley)-W. A. Maze. The nominations made, the business of the meeting practically ceased, for the and dropped a printed card in the hat of major part of the members left the room and stood in the corridors in groups discussing the nominations and the chances of the various candidates.

The Oatlook for Woman.

As soon as some sort of order was restored and enough members could be brought back into the room, a paper was read by Mrs. Ida A. Harper on "The Outlook for Women," in which she pointed out the advance that woman had made in the practical business of life in the past few years, and stated that the only two not unexpected. The doctor is an am- things that man does not want her to have biguous writer, with a quill-driver's love | are political supremacy and office. She for paradox. Briggs read by others often | pointed to the fact that during the late seems heterodox. Briggs annotaled by political campaign all the political parties sent out women speakers, and as an evidence of the progress of women she showed that there are about 6,000 women "A great many sermons are made, and employed in the departments at Washington. The average wages of women in the best sermons grow." Spurgeon was a per week and they are yet generally deparred from entering the great labor organizations which are such a help to the men. Summing up, she said: "Women have every reason to feel encouraged. They form eight-tenths of the school teachers of the country, three-fourths of the church members, one-tenth of the prison inmates, less than one-half of the paupers, and much the smaller portion of the idiots." She concluded by saying, "There are not superfluous women in the world, there are superfluous men."

The Reading Circle. This ended the regular morning session of the meeting, but the Farmers' reading circle came in and held a meeting until 1 o'clock. A number of papers were read At a recent meeting of the Patria club, after the address of the president, H. S. Bartholomew, who merely welcomed the members, the first of them being "The Attitude of the Agricultural Press Toward the Farmers' Reading Circle," by J. B. Connor, this city. He was followed by a paper on "The Social Feature of the Reading Circle," by Mrs. L. D. Worley, Edetsville, and "What We Have Accomplished," by J. A. Mount of Shannondale, the last paper being "The Relation of the Farmers' Institute to the Reading Circle," by Prof. W. C. Latta of Lafayette. The tenor of the various papers seemed to be that reading was the hope of the farmer of the future and that the only way to keep the children on the farm was to make the farm pleasant for them and by a system of reading, for which farmers have more time than any professional man, the farm would be made more enjoyable to the young people and they would stay at their homes instead of leaving the farm, as so many of them were doing at

the present day. At times the noise and buzzing of the lobvists became so great that the reading of the papers was seriously interrupted, and finally the president got tired of pounding away with his gavel without effect and he shouted: "If there's any electionsering to be done, you'd better get outside and do it." and the hum subsided

until the close of the morning session. The Date of the Fair. When at 2 o'clock President H. M. Boggs rapped his gavel, calling the afternoon session to order, the various groups of lobbyists discussing the pros and cons. Statesmanship and christianity have got the support and opposition of the various candidates, were obliged to break up and make some show of hunting their seats, but although "order" was repeatedly called for, it only served to increase the confusion and intensify the excitement. 'Tis pathetic, the fact that the great | The first thing on the program was an address by Mrs K. F. Payne of Wabash, which she was not present to read, and it was decided to request her to furnish a copy of her paper to the secretary, so that it would rob every farmer of his it could be entered upon the record. Mr. farm and then not bring about J. W. McKinnester of Warsaw moved to the desired object. The question among reconsider the action of the day before | the members was not how to get new laws naming the date of the state fair, and dur- in regard to roads, but how to get value ing the discussion that followed the following resolution was offered by Mr. R.

Whereas, The G. A. R. encampment is to be held in Indianapolis Sept. 6, 1893, and realizing change. The following members took the great benefits to be gained by showing the part in the discussion: C. Howland T. vast agricultural, mineral and manufacturing

Resolved. By this state and delegate board in annual convention assembled, that the Indiana

further stated that in his opinion excursions should be run from Chicago at that time and from here to the gas belt. J. Davidson of Crawfordsville thought that the resolution was ill timed, he was against the resolution but would not de-

present the vast resources of Indiana, and

tain the business of the meeting to set forth his reasons at length; he would say, however, that it was not dignified for the state board to alter the date of its fair for the sake of catching a few extra pennies. Further discussion on the resolution was stopped by a resolution offered by I. B. McDonald of Ripley as follows:

Resolved, That the whole matter of fixing the date of the state fair be left with the state

The resolution was at once adopted. The report of the committee on credentials was then read and showed a list of sixty three members eligible to vote. The report was returned to the committee for the insertion of some names that had been overlooked and when it was returned with a total of sixty-six names it was

A Hornet's Nest. E. Howland of Indianapolis stirred up a hornet's nest when he said that he thought there was some inconsistency in

The motion was met with countermotion and resolution with counter-resolution until the chair became entirely confused and might have been excused for inquiring "Where he was at?" but he took the bull by the horns and, catching a lull in the storm, he rapped his gavel and said: "It is now 2:30 and we will at once proceed with the election tol officers, ber of the board, and after a heated disand amid anxious silence he ap- cussion by the indignant members the pointed the following tellers to collect the vote: W. W. Morgan, J. Brockway, J. McAughey and W. Cunningham. Then for a brief space no business was attempted and during the extemporaneous recess the members rushed excitedly from the president Messrs. R. M. Lockart one side of the room to the other handing | and H. B. Howland were appointed out the names of their candidates on | tellers to collect the vote and the ballotcards printed for the purpose and, with a | ing for president at once commenced. wink here or a nod there or, perhaps, a There were two candidates for the office. confidential whisper, would catch the promise of a vote for the candidate they supported and would go happily away.

Result of the Election. The Fifth district was the first called, the candidates as announced being V. K. Officer and T. W. W. Sunman of Spades, and as the secretary called out the names of those entitled to vote they answered the teller passed around to receive them. The result of the vote was: Total vote, 59; W. K. Officer, 45; W. Sunman, 13. Sixth district-Hamilton, 32; Smith, 17; Stevens, 11, and E. H. Peed, 1 (by mutake, as he is not in the district). Total vote, 61, Eighth district-Total vote 62 and the vote a On the second bailot 63 votes were cast, Downing of Hancock, 33; E. H. Peed, 30,

Ninth district- J. M. Sankey, 61 votes; no Tenth district-J. M. Davidson, 61 votes; no pposition. Eleventh district-Total vote 59.

Claypool, Muncie, 4t; R. Simonton, Huntington, 17, and I. B. McDonald, 1 (by mistake). Twelfth district-Total vote, 61. M. McDonald, Warren, 33; J. M. Boges, Lafayette, 28. Thirteenth district-W. A. Maze, Sharpsdale, 61 votes; no opposition. After the result of the election was announced a recess of ten minutes was given, during which congratulations were

offered, and a pandemonium of shouting and hand-shaking ensued until, as everybody got tired and hoarse from shouting, the meeting was called to order for the transaction of the remaining business. The committee on fair dates reported that it had found the dates of the fairs already fixed, but recommended that all

fair associations arrange their dates so as not to conflict with the state fair. The report was concurred in. The report of the committee on resolu

tions and respects drafted a resolution of respect which the meeting ordered printed and a copy sent to the families of all men bers deceased during the past year. The ast sestion of the delegate meeting of the state board of agriculture was devoted to the discussion of good roads, the action of the road congress recently held in this city being thoroughly canvassed. The first paper on the program, "Country Roads," was to have been delivered by the Hon. J. P. Applegate, New Albany, but he was not present and an address was delivered by J. W. Billingsley of the Drainage Journal on "Good Roads, Their Benefits and Maintenance" Among the benefits mentioned in the paper were the easier traveling over good roads to the market for the farming products, and he called attention to the fact that the better the condition of the roads greater would the expenses of the farmer be reduced and their teams would undoubtedly last longer. The speaker suggested that the present laws might be amended so as to make the township trustee responsible for the condition of the roads and give him the power | cuit court. In the year of 1886 John B. to appoint supervisors of his own selection. He also suggested that if the township trustee were to call the people of his township together twice a year to discuss needed improvements, great benefit would result. After the reading of the paper the subject was fully discussed and was not exhausted when the time for recess was announced. In the afternoon a paper was read by Mr. F. Brown of Favette on "Country Highways and Laws Pertaining to Them," which served to reopen the discussion at the point where it was left o '. The general opinion of the members seemed to be that it was useless to enact legislation as to the size of wagon tires that farmers should use as they would not consent to use their wagons as road-making machines. The members seemed to think that all the arguments brought before the late road congress did not apply, as the protest against the condition of the roads did not come from the farmers, but from those in cities. It was stated that Mr. Pope, the largest manufacturer of bicycles in the country, was the prime mover in the matter, and the feeling seemed to be that the man that wanted good roads should be the one to pay for them. It was also asserted that it would cost too much to change the mud roads of the country into good, passable roads, and the cost was

paid out, and they were against the pres-

thing equally good was offered in ex-

part in the discussion: C. Howland, T.

hune. At the conclusion of the discus-

sion the following committee was appoint-

ent road law being repealed unless some-

Brown has received several petitions askbe assessed against the farms ing commutation of the death sentence to that of imprisonment for life in the case of the five colored boys convicted with three men of the murder of Dr. J. H. Hill of Chestertown. They now stand sentenced to be hanged in Chestertown Jan. received for the money that is now being 13 unless executive clemency is exercised.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.-The Iron Hall | who stood at a safe distance watching de- | every particular.

THE FATAL NATURAL GAS. committee retired for a short time and returned with a number of resolutions,

> A SERIES OF TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS AT CHIGAGO,

lected; that the county treasurer shall have | Wrecking the Plant of Donohue & Henneberry, in Which Many Fremen Were Injured-Every Window in the Eight-Story Structure on Dearborn.st Shattered by the Concussion-Small Damage by Fire.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 .- Shortly before 3 this afternoon a terrific explosion of natural gas wrecked the lower part of the great jority of resident landholders along the proprinting establishment of Donohue & Henneberry on Dearborn-st. The penses to the smallest limit by assessing all railroad property located within two miles of accident occurred during the progress of a small fire, and over a such improvement; that all repairing done upscore of firemen, including Chief Swenie of the fire department and several labor-The taxpayer shall have the right to work ers, were injured. Two men are dying, out his road tax under the contractor on the and others are so seriously burned that |

the head and internally injured.

fatally burned:

injuries and face almost burned off.

PATRICK O'MALLEY, fire marshal,

THOMAS GALLAGHER, fireman, internal

The following were seriously but not

DENNIS SWENIE, chief of the fire depart-

CHARLES SYFERLICK, captain truck No. 1

FREDERICK J. KAEDER, captain company

PATRICK MURPHY, lieutenant company 10.

EDWARD MULLEN, timekeeper for Donohue

Unknown man employed by gas company.

The explosion was in the plate vault,

which is located immediately beneath the

sidewalk, which is formed of a heavy iron

frame covered with glass and iron. Dur-

ing the early part of the morning three

employes of the natural gas company had

been in this van't making connections

that were to supply the boiler plant with

fuel. As a precaution the doors of the

vault were closed. Shortly before 3 o'clock

Foreman Robert Granger of the press

room, which adjoins the vault, noticed

flames in the vicinity of the brick wall

which extended between the press-room

and the vault. These flames had

the appearance of ignited gas that

had escaped through the parti-

open the vault doors the foreman gave an

elarm of fire. Then they returned to the

basement, when some one threw open the

vault doors. Instantly there was an ex-

plosion, and nearly all of the employes who

were in the vicinity, about ten in number,

were thrown to the floor, all sustaining

more or less serious injuries. Within a

few moments members of the fire insur-

ance potrol and hose engine companies

were on the spot, headed by Chief Swenie.

A Se ond Explosion.

The squad of firemen rushed to the base-

ment and had no sooner reached the

vault door than a second and stronger ex-

plosion followed, and all the men were

hurled to the floor or across the room

which they struck with terrific force.

Several of the men were rendered sense-

less, and the flames, which had ignited

Still a Third.

out and while the basement was full of

helpless comrades, came a third explosion

more terrific than either of its predeces-

beside the men they had come to assist.

vault to rescue the men who had been in

Out Just in Time.

One by one the burned and battered

men were dragged from the basement,

and as the last one was taken out, Swenie

called: "Now for your lives, men;" and

there was a rush for the upper floor which

was made just in the nick of time, for a

mortar and iron work fly like feathers,

and gave the chief a scorch, as he beat a

hasty retreat, that he will remember for

many a long day. Hurrying to the door,

Swenie called to the driver of a patrol

flow of gas. "If it is not done," he said,

The patrsl wagen took only a few min-

who had improved the opportunity to

have his face and hands dressed and ban-

daged, went at the fire once more, and

made short work of it. The great build-

ing, however, had been badly strained

and torn, and every pane of g ass in the

entire eight stories was lying in splinters

A Panic Avoided.

There are usually about 800 people em-

ployed in the building, but there was no

panic among them. They were for the

most part out of the building before the

mained after being told to get out were

seized with a passionate longing for fresh

a place of safety was a source of amuse-

A Pathetic Scene.

pair the damage done.

building."

ers were trembling in the balance.

men were rescued.

JOHN McDonald, captain company 10.

MARTIN LACEY, lieutenant company 13,

J. C. LAIN, lieutenant insurance patrol.

JOHN DONLIN, fireman.

MATTHEW KOCH, fireman.

MICHAEL NOLAN, fireman.

CHALES FLEMING, fireman.

JOHN SHEEHY, pressman.

A. MULLANE, laborer,

AUGUST GHATT, pressman.

CLINTON CLEVELAND, laborer.

OHN FARRAGHAGH, laborer.

HENRY SCHROEDER, laborer.

THOMAS NEVINS, fireman.

JOHN DEVLIN, fireman.

J. F. KELLY, fireman.

Henneberry.

WILLIAM PADDON, fireman.

they may not recover. No increase in taxes for road purposes shall The Victims. Fatally burned:

Any changes of road laws that may be made pointed, but elected by the people.

among which the following were adopted:

Resolved, That the money collected from

road tax levy shall be known as the road fund

and shall he expended in the construction and

maintenance of public highway, and the amount so collected is to be expended upon

the roads of the township in which it is col-

charge of all road funds; that all improve-

ments, when the estimated amount to be ex-

or repairs, shall be done by contract, let by the

township trustees to the lowest responsible

bidder, who shall give bond for the faithful

That no salaries or compensation shall be

paid to any officer other than those expressly

provided for by law; that the legislature smend

the free gravel road law so as to allow the ma-

posed line of road to petition for and have con-

structed a gravel road and also to reduce ex-

on our gravel roads be done by contract let to

same conditions as the other laborers employed

discharge of his bid.

lowest bidder.

by said contractor.

pended amounts to over \$25 for construction

On motion of D. W. Place of South Bend it was decided to appoint a committee to present the adopted resolutions to the legislature. The meeting did not formally adjourn after this, but a number of the members left and it was announced that the state board would hold a meeting, and all reporters were excluded from the room at the suggestion of Robert Mitchell. It was learned that the business of the "secret session" was the demand of the executive committee for an itemized account of the individual expenses of each memrequest was granted on motion of W. W. Hamilton. At the conclusion of this business the doors were opened and a meeting of the newly elected state board took place for the purpose of electing officers V. K. Officer and J. Q. A. Seig, and the result of the ballot showed that Mr. Officer had received 9 votes, his opponent 7. For vice-president W. W. Hamilton got 7, J. Q. A. Si-g 2, R. M. Lockhart 3 and J. McCoy 4 on the first ballot. On the second vote Hamilton 9 McCov 7. For secretary Mr. Covod announced the withdrawal of his candidacy and on the first ballot the vote came Kennedy 10 and Bagley 5. When the result was announced Mr. Kennedy said: "This is a position that I have earnestly sought for and which I shall no less faithfully try to fill." For treasurer M. D. Wildman received 10 votes and Mr. S. Johnson 6. The officers of the present state board

stand, therefore, as follows: President-V. K. Officer of Volga. Vice-President-W. W. Hamilton of Greens-

Secretary-Kennedy of Indianapolis. Treasurer-D. Wildman of Lafayette. The following members were also elected as an executive committee: H. B Howland, J. N. Davidson, J. Seig and C. B Harris. The el ction of a member of the sanitary live stock commission was postponed to the next meeting, which was set for Feb. 7. The question then came up as to the time for the newly elected treasurer to take charge of the books and cash, and after the matter had been discussed Mr. S. Johnson rose and said: "I am ready to turn my books over within an hour, but I am personally and as an individual on the paper of the board for \$56,000, and I don't feel like letting the property of the board out of my hands until matters have been settled by the board " When asked what were the pressing obligations of the board, he said: "A note fails due the day after tomorrow for \$8,000, and about the 16th of this month there are two notes that fall due for \$20,000 and \$30,000, making a total indebtedness that must be met this month of \$58,000. We have a note for \$91,000 that falls due Dec. 21 of this year, the banks have lately questioned the right of the board to borrow money and I think there is no way to raise it except by

selling the note we hold," The subject was talked over a great deal and was finally reterred to the executive committee. On motion of R. M. Lockhart the bond of the incoming tressurer was reduced from \$200,000 to \$100,000, and the bond of the new secretary was fixed at |

\$10,000. The meeting then adjourned. NOVEL DAMAGE SUIT.

A Man in Illinois Gets \$10,000 for Political Services Unrendered.

Quincy, Ill., Jan. 4 .- In the long contested law suit of Behrenmeyer vs. Kreitz the plaintiff has been awarded a judgment of \$10,000 in the Adams county cir-Kreitz and C. F. A. Behrenmeyer, respectively democrat and republican, were candidates for the office of treasurer of Adams county. The election was very close and while many thought that Dr. | fourth explosion came which made brick, Behrenmeyer had been fairly elected, the canvassing board counted Mr. Kreitz into office. A long contest followed which was not ended until the term, over which it was fought, expired—the case going through all the courts. Mr. Behrenmeyer then sued the estate of Mr. Kreitz after | at once to the office of the natural gas his term expired for his lost office with | company and tell them to shut off the the result as announced. It is possible that the case may go to the Illinois court once more.

Indian Village Attacked by Wolves. WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 5 .- A story comes from the North to the effect that a pack of wolves, driven by the intense cold and deep snow from the woods to seek food, attacked an Iudian village near the east shore of Lake Winnipeg and several Indians were terribly bitten by the ferocious animals. A squaw and a child were also horribly lacerated and are not expected to

Five Negro Boys May Hang.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 4.-Governor

Somerby et al. Will Stay Awhile,

velopments. The injured men were supreme officers, Somerby, Baker, Gladquickly removed to neighboring drug Boulds, H. Doup, Prof. Latta and J. Ter- ing and Eckersley, each waived a hearing stores, where temporary relief was applied, this morning by consent of District Atand they were then removed to their torney Graham and were held in \$5,000 houses or to hospitals. state fair be held on the week of the G. A. R. | ed by the chairman to draft resolutions in | bail each to answer at court. This antici-In support of the resolution Mr. Mitchell road laws: R. Mitchell, I. Wray, J. M. and prevents the granting of the requisition papers. in a drug store close by the scene of the | hand,

accident. The floor was covered with the bodies of men, whose scorched and blackened faces bore testimony to the agony they were suffering. Near the door lay a stalwart fellow bearing the badge of truck 9. He was shockingly

burned, but he made no sign or sound. "How is it, old man?" said Assistant Chief Musham, as he bent over him. "All right, I guess. How's the fire?"

"Out now. "Well, if there ain't anything more for you to do just stand by me, will you?"
And the marshal "stood by" until strong hands lifted the patient sufferer into an ambulance, and Thomas Gallagher of truck 9 was carried away to die.

Chief Sweenie's Story. "It was a mighty close call," said Chief Sweenie, as he was being treated after everything was over, "and I thought the whole business was to be blown to pieces, I would say that the flame extended forty feet into the basement and then it was that my men and myself were burned. The building was rocked by the force of the explosion, and I hastened to the street and ordered every one out of the place. expecting that the structure would be blown to pieces. When the third explosion came I was standing on the stone and iron sidewalk in front of the building. JAMES RUSSELL, fireman, burned about The force of the explosion lifted the heavy material up several feet, after which the big stones and iron dropped down into

> the basement. I barely had time to jump into the street." Assistant Fire Marshal Musham also had a narrow escape. When the third explosion came, he was standing on the sidewalk directly over the natural gas pipe from which the ignited gas was flowing. The walk was lifted into the air and the marshal was thrown backward into the street, lighting on the back of his head. He was stunned for a few moments, but he was not seriously injured. How the gas became ignited is a mystery. The police are inclined to place the blame on the workmen, but it is doubtful whether the cause will ever be discovered.

A Mining Catastrophe.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 4 .- A horrible mining catastrophe occurred in a coal mine within the city limits this afternoon. Seven miners were at work in a fortyfoot level. when the siste roof commenced to fall. Stonewall Jackson was pinned down by the falling slate and the other miners rushed to his rescue, when the timbers gave way and George Brown, the leader of the rescuers, was instantly killed by three tons of rock falling upon him. The others were more or less severely injured. A rescuing party saved the lives of all but Jackson and Brown. Those most seriously injured are Elijah Fines and Isaac Hayes. The bodies of the dead miners have not yet been recovered.

Another Gas Explosion.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 4 .- An explosion of illuminating gas wrecked the four-story building at the corner of Ferry and Thirdsts. today, and Robert Seitz was seriously tion wall. Without waiting to burned and injured. His wife received several bruises, as did also Mrs. Dr. M. D. Dickinson. The Third-st, wall was blown across the thoroughfare and the loss, a total one, will seach several thousands of dollars. The cause of the explosion was a

large leak in a gas meter. Fifteen Killed in Russia. St. Petersburg, Jan. 4 .- A dispatch from Retchitza, on the Dnieper, says that fifteen men were killed by a mine explosion there yesterday. Four men se-

pit shortly after the explosion. SHE MARRIED THRICE

verely injured were brought up from the

against the wall on the opposite side, And Twice Became the Wife of Millionaires-A Story.

their clothing, roasted their hands and Zanesville, O., Jan. 5 .- The mystery faces in the most horrible manner. Other firemen were cose behind them, howsurrounding the birth of Grace Wilson, ever, and for a few minutes the fire was who has settled with the heirs of the late left to take care of itself while the injured D. Edgar Crouse, millionaire, for \$1,000,-000, has been solved. She was born near St. Clairsville, Belmont county, O., thirty-Before one-half of them had been taken tive years ago. Her first husband, Wilson, and one child dying, she went upon men working with desperation to save their the dramatic stage, where she became a favorite with Crouse. They were married. His parents refused to recognize her and sors, and the would-be rescuers were laid the couple separated at the end of two weeks, she going to England at his ex-This time the already loosened iron work pense. A child was born. The mother covering the vault was torn from its fastengot a divorce from Crouse and afterward ings and came thundering down. Fresh married Siegbert Nosterlitz, a wealthy food for the gas was already at hand and Austrian. He is now dead, leaving his a score of gallant firemen sprang into the wife and a child, for whom she is endeavoring to get a big slice of money by settlejured. Undeterred by the danger of anment with the Nosterlitz heirs. This other explosion and cheered on by Swenie. statement is authenticated by relatives at the firemen worked as men can work Zanesville of the poor country girl who when their own lives and the lives of othbecame the wife in due succession of three men, two of whom were millionaires.

BIG FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

The Total Loss Will Reach Nearly Half a Million.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5 .- Fire broke out at 10:20 o'clock tonight in the large brick building on Fayette-st., between Ninth and Tenth-sts., occupied by the Collings cigar company, and before the flames could be wagon standing near and ordered it to drive subdued the structure was entirely destroyed together with three fivestory buildings and a residence "I won't answer for the safety of the on Pennsylvania-ave. The buildings destroyed were occupied by P. Duff & Sons, commission merchants; Cavitt & utes to fulfill its mission, the gas was shut | Pollock, lamps and fancy imported goods; off, and the firemen led on by the chief. | Booth & Flynn, contractors, and numerous offices. The total loss was \$338,000, as follows: Collins cigar company, \$115,000; P. Duff & Sons, stock \$60,000, building \$40,000; Cavitt & Poilock, stock \$50,000, building \$35,000; James Verner, residence, \$20,000; Booth & Flynn, \$8,600; W. H. Kech, \$5,000; Levi Wade, \$5,000. on the ground. It will cost \$20,000 to re- The losses are fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known.

Shot at a Hawk and Killed a Man. Modesto, Cal., Jan. 5 .- The mystery surrounding the killing of Lafavette Steele at his ranche while plowing Tuesday aftfirst explosion took place, and none of ernoon has probably been cleared up. them were injured. Several who had re- At the inquest today Fred Reynolds, a neighboring farmer, testified that at about the time of the killing he had fired at a air when the gas went off the second time hawk in a tree over half a mile away with and the wild time they made in reaching a Winchester rifle and had missed the mark. The bullet found in Steele's heart ment to their more prudent co-laborers and the one from the rifle correspond in

Died in the Poor House.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 5 .- John Burns, who made a fortune in lead mines and outlived it all, died in the poor house today aged 100. He chewed and smoked tobacco Some pathetic scenes were witnessed all his life and died with a pipe in his